EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE TO OCTOBER

TREATY OF PEACE WITH AUSTRIA SIGNED.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

on, Oct. 4.-The cotton market is quiet,

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

VENETIA-THE MEXICAN QUESTION-THE UNITED STATES AND HUSSIA-ART AND LITERARY ITEMS.

within immediate call, with the ability of raising at need an army of a million and a half, and all that at about half the expense which Louis Philippe was squandering on a less efficient army.

The military power recently displayed by Prussia, with a population of but 18,000,000, has aroused the attention of the 36,000,000 Frenchmen and turned anew that of the Emperor to the subject and argument of his old articles in The Progres du Pas Calons, Opposition newspaper, of 1843, 1844. They have been reproduced in several of the Paris dailes within the week—in-which the problem of lengthening the blanket at one end without cutting off from the other is anxiously presented for aclation.

To greatly argument the permanent army beyond its present effective by the established system of conscription, would be to cain agriculture, industry and commerce, which, as I just said, pay one-third of all their beavy taxation to keep it what it is. And it must be kept in mind that the money tax represents but part of the burden which this monstrons armament imposes on the country. It is not morely the 1,341 france that the soldiers maintenance annually coasts the treasury, but more than twice that sum which his husbandry turned from sword and musket to plow and hammer would contribute to the mational wealth.

And yet, neighbor Prussia, struck with kleptomania, and revealing an adarming method in her madness, can raise within her new borders, enlarged by right of con-

And yet, neighbor Prinsis, strike when replanming an earning method in her madness, can raise within her new borders, enlarged by right of conquest, an army much larger than that of France, ably generalied, excellently armed—and must somehow be guarded against. Studious meditation of this somehow is one of the reasons why the Emperor remains so long at St. Cloud.

the reasons why the Emperor remains so long at St. Glond.

Another cause of the repasted adjournments of his departure is the difficulty attendant upon the editing of his letter to Lavalette. Einister pro tem. of Foreign Affairs, and Lavalette's consequent circular to French diplomatic agents abroad. The famous letter of June 11 to Drouyn de Lluys has been so "responded to in the negative" by subsequent events, and is yet of so recent date and so fresh in the memory of men; there are such grave rheterical impediments in the way of smoothly coordinating it with the events of the last three months, and a new oracular epistle; there are auch grave disadvantages in the prolongation of the anxious incertitude of the nation as to what day olicy is or is to use for the immediate future; it is so describe to seem to be on friendly terms with every-body—and to really be for the pext 18 months—and yet not seem a retire traditional claims before the outreout-sance of Pansia. You see the editing of this letter may well retain the Imperial claims at St. Cloud day after day, without reagred to the wet awasther; which, for the rest, has proved favorable to ducks, judging by the quite successful two day's flight from Berlin, where it was fiedged, all ever Europe, of that enormous canard which gave all the essence and one verbal extract from Maplicon's letter to Lavalette. It took a day even for most Pansiacs to receive that the extract from the Imperial eliter was part of a paragraph published in the Constitutionard over the name of Pantia Limayrac, three weeks before Drouyn de Bibuys left office.

Here let me open a parenthesis to inclose the remains of

recolbect that the extract from the Imperial letter was part of a paragraph published in the Constitutional over the name of Paulia Limayrac, three weeks before Drouyn.du Ishura icft office.

Here let me open a parenthesis to inclose the remains of that said Amayrac. Once a seemingly honorable writer for the independent pross, for years past he lent the little shadew of his name, at a wonderfully high price, seeing its intrinsic worth, to the "inspired" articles in loaded type of the Constitutionael. Bad as our American political press is in many regarda, it is not, so far as I am aware, dispraced by an otherwise intelligent editor who signs have name to an article that he is ordered to write. Wash adds to the degradation of a man who accepts the post of inspired editor in a ministerial journal have, is not so much the variety of the editorial crashs which he is forced by ministerial constraint to sever, as the constant fact that the inspiring ministers never openly stands by him, and that the Monteur, is the Galy efficial newspaper organ. Apropos of one of the last oracular inspired paragraphs to which poor Limayrac set his name, a commenting Opposition editor remarked that he had been often authoritatively discreased. Thereupon some mischievous little god, for Jupiter surely would not trouble himself with little Limayrac's sanity or madness, drove Paulin to wildly dare the Opposition editor, at a forfeit of 100,000 france, to be paid to the poor of his parish, to instance a single case of authoritative discrowal. Editor Riancey cited his cases in the next number of La Gasette, Paulin kept mum for a day or two, in manifed dignity. Riancey pleusantly urged his two facts, with admirable grave humor, in the interest of the poor of his parish, to instance a single case of authoritative discrowal. Editor Riancey cited his cases in the next number of La Gasette, Paulin kept mum for a day or two, in manifed dignity. Riancey pleusantly urged his two facts, with admirable grave humor, in the interest of the poor of his

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

THE PENDING CANVASS.

Constitutionnel, business men not appreciative of jokes, did as solemnly, through their managing editor, repudiate M. P. Limayrae and their responsibility for his mad bets. Meantime, the malicious writers for Charreari and other graceless variets of the quill, kept all Paris in a giggle and grin at poor P. L.'s expense. The result is that Paulin, the late inspired, has been translated, not by fire, from the editorial bureau of the Constitutionnel; his sometime tripod has sunk again to a mere four-legged charred and any time for the last fortnight the once inspired Constitutionnel issues its morning heaviness unlightened by any emptyings vouchasfed from any ministerial organ. The parenthesis has proved longer than I intended. To return to St. Cloud.

From anything yet revealed to the yulgar public. THE TOUR OF GEN. BUTLER-UNPRECEDENTED ENTHU

SIASM. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Oct 4, 1866

Gen. Butler has had a triumphant trip from Sandusky.

GEN. VAN WYCK AT TROY-GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

GEN. VAN WYCK AT TROY—GRAND DEMONSTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Troy, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866.

There was a very large and enthusiastic Republican gathering held here this evening to listen to an address by Gen. C. H. Van Wyck. Maj. Gen. Jos. B. Carr of the Army of the Potomac, presided, and made a brief, soldier-like speech, cliciting rounds of applause. Prof. Baerman of the city, made a spirited address, after which Gen. Van Wyck spoke for two hours in an alcount and masterial.

A REBEL ROWDY SHOT.

While the procession was passing along Baltimore-st. a difficulty occurred between Johnson's supporters and Unionists, when a Conservative, named Geo. McCourt, was shot in the breast and it is supposed fatally wounded. Democrata were aggressors in this as in several otherwise.

liant astronomical quantes has so channed his other reputation that folks have almost forgotten the very serious ments of the artist. One of Goldschmidt's paintings, and not one of his, the Crimean Sibylle, went to America, and if not destroyed, as I have a sort of smoky recollection that it was by fire, should still be with you. What will strike some of your readers as more to the worthy manisment than mere looking up loose-going asteroids and putting no end of fixed-stars even in their places, is the fact that he did such high astronomical work, with a fourth-rate telescope, from the top of his atcher which is under the roof of the building whose lower parts are possessed by the Cafe-Procosse, the historical, critical, and skeptical, Cafe Procosse, From the roof there, with zeal and a fourth-rate telescope, painter Goldschmidt got into more familiarity with the unknown celestial bodies, and brought back more "reliable information" shout their ways than any of the academical astronomers with all the loudly helps to their scholasticisim that the Imperial Observatory furnishes them. INDIANA.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 4.—The grand army of the Republic in connection with the Republican organization made a demonstration here to pickin, consisting of a torch-light procession, in which most all the mechanical trades and associations were represented. A large number of business houses and parate residences were brilliantly illuminated. After the street demonstration a meeting was organized in Circle Park. Addresses were made by James E. Murstoch and other speakers.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

LAW OF CONGRESS DEFINING THE RIGHTS OF FOR-The following law passed by the Congress of the

United States of Colombin is published for the information of

those whom it may concern ;

those whom it may concern:

[Translation.]

LAW DEFINING THE STARDS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NORSTONESS.

The Congress of the United-States of Colombia Decrees:
Anticle 1. Foreigners, francient or demiciled, shall enjoy in
the territory of the Union she guarantees mentioned in Axide
15 of the Constitution without any limitation other than those
prescribed by international law incases of foreign war.

ART. 2. Foreigners domicised in the United States of Celombia, and not simply transient, according to international law
and usages, and who have not been naturalized in conformity
to Section 3. Article 31 of the Constitution, shall enjoy the same
civil rights and guarantees and be subject to the same obligations as to person and properly as Colombians.

ART. 3. Foreigners thus domaininted shall nevertheless enjoy
sic exemptions to which they may be cuttiled by public treaties, and the game which Colombians, under the same circumstances, may eajoy by the laws and customs of the country to
which the foreginer may belong.

ART. 4. The declaration of a foreigner before a political autherity of the country of his intention to become domicilisted,
in it shall be sufficient to bring him within the provisions of
Article 2.

ART. 5. The following circumstances will be held as presump-

Ant. 1. The following circumstances will be held as presumptions of a foreigner's intention to become describilisted in the United-States of Colombia:

First: Voluntary and continued residence within the territory of the Enion for more than four years, without being clothed with a diplomatic or consular character, or beliefed agent or acting on cosmission for others residing in country.

Second: The voluntary acquisition, segment of the Union, some of the same, of real estate in the country, provided the owner shall residently of the Union as a merchant and having a for complete resident in foreign of and those are for a country.

Marrians with a native of the country and rolling of the Country.

chant and having p'on commission for others residue in foreign of and those p'on commission for others residue in foreign country. Marriage with a native of the country and fixed residence is it for more than two continuous-veers.

Agr. 5. The voluntary acceptance and discharge of the duties of any post in the public service of the country.

Agr. 6. The foregoing presumptions with gender a foreigner liable to the tributes and contributions which the law process on Colombians until it be made to appear before the authorities that, under the same circumstances, the laws of the country to which the foreigner may belong, give to Colombians the exceptions claimed by the foreigner.

Agr. 7. Foreigners, not domiciled or transient, shall be exampt from all burdens or personal tributes, employments, military services, forced loans or exactions in time of place or way, saving the burdens recognized by international right or usage. But if the laws or usages of a foreign country shall subject Colombians not demiciled or transient to any of the burdens reaching the foreigners in favor of the foreigner shall cease.

Agr. 8. Foreigners not clothed with a diplomatic character, who shall lose their character of neutrals by voluntarily taxing part in the civil or national strifes of the country, shall be deemed in the same situation as natives before the law, to the effect of bearing the burdens resulting from a state of war both as to their persons and property.

Agr. 9. The law of April 19, 1865, "defining the status,

effect of bearing the burdens resulting from a state of war both as to their persons and property.

Aur. 9. The law of April 19, 1865, "defining the status, rights and duties of foreigners," is hereby repealed.

Done in Boyota, June 13, 1862.

Signed—Aguilco Parra, President of the Senate, Julian Trajillo, President of the House of Representatives: Aurelian Gonzales, Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Boyota, June 21, 1886.

Let the foregoing be published and executed.

José M. Rojas Garrido. Secretary of the luterior and Foreign Relations.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

THE SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION IN THE WEST.

The delegation of Southern Loyalists met with a grand reception at Michigan City on the let inst. The people were present in acres, and the utenost enthusiasm was manifested. The Hon. Horace Maynard was the first speaker. The following is an extract from his speech:

Congress had decided what should be alone with vanaquished Robels. That decision was embodied in the proposed constitutional amendment, declaring that all were citisens; regulating the basis of representation, disqualifying traitors from holding office, and stating that the National debt shall not be repadiated and that the Robel debt shall not be paid. Those were the four propositions making up the terms on which the North proposed to deal with Ha vanquished enemies. Was ever such magnanimity seen before! How differently England has acted! How differently Prussia was acting now! No man had a right to say that this Government was not generous beyond a right to say that this Government was not generous beyond a right to say that this Government was not generous beyond their rights, and then they—they will be good citizens. To forget the past was to tender to be restored to all wanted the past forgotten—they, when National Debt: to forget to pay the soldier als premised bounty; to forget the school were to be invited to take charge of the forgottenent. Of one thing they ought to be assured. The Receivalian was not yet dead. That sentiment, that principle of evil which made the Rebellion, still lived. Many supposed, all hoped, that when Lee surrenders of Andersouville. All that forgottenent. Of one thing they ought to be assured. The Receivalian was not yet dead. That sentiment, that principle of evil which made the Rebellion, still lived. Many supposed, all hoped, that when Lee surrendersed that the Rebellion had gone with it, but it soon appeared that that was not the consec. As surely as this Robel power cannel to be control of the Government, it sould take the Government in the spirit of c

The Rev. Mr. Hunnicutt of Richmond, Va., was the next speaker. The following is the concluding portion of his speech:

There was no hypocriey equal to that manifested at the Philadelphia Convention. South Casolina waiked in arminarm with Massachusetts! Oh, what candescension on the part of the representative of his mother State to walk in with a mudsill, a mere mechanic! How Orr despised Couch when he went in with him! And the lion and the lamb laid down together, and Andy dashed away the rising tear! Who said treason should be made odious! It was their Andy. Who said negroes might vote! It was their Andy. Who said repress might vote! It was their Andy. Who said repress might vote! It was their Andy. Who said repress and Sunner and the Republican party were not responsible for those sentiments. Now, as he had said before, they, the loyal meo, were disfranchised. They had come to the North to ask the people to go to the polls and support the good cause. The most important election was to come off in the Fall. The South claimed that they would control the next Congress. It was for those to whom he spoke to prove their words andrue. If they get control of the Government, they intended to make the North pay in gold and sliver for negroes and horses &c. They justended to have their solders pensioned and their doit paid. So he heped that they would strain every herve, and in every way fabor to prove any such sed result their long years of war.

The Chicago reception was a magnificent demonstration. An immense concourse of people conducted the guests to the Trement House, where Gov. Oglesby gave thein & heavy welcome. Judge Warmouth of Louissina was the first speaker. We extract the following:

I do not believe that this audience to night cither want Andy Johnson for President or for King. ["Never, never."] But I tell yon, fellow citzens, that there are 190,000 loyal white men in these new reconstructed States who will, with you, take up their musicats and fighs to keap him from being either Dictator or King. [Great c

REAR-ADMIRAL GREGORY. We yesterday briefly noticed the death of Rear

COLONEL CHARLES KINGSBURY, JR.

General of the State in 1832. He returned afterward to the Legislative, and served as Speaker of the House several times. In 1847 and 1849 he was elected to Congress, and in 1855 was supported by the "Americans" for Governor, and elected. After serving four years he retired from public life; only to be called forth in 1861 by his appointment as Commissioner to the Peace Convention at Washington. After that period he took no active part in public affairs.

HENRY C. BURNETT.

Henry C. Burnett was born in Essex County, in Virginia Oct. 5, 1825, and so lacked but a few days of being 41, cans of age. He removed early to Kentucky, where be entered upon the practice of law, and was for two years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Trigg County. He was elected to Congress in August, 1850, and re-elected two years afterward, and served as Chairman of the committee to investigate the alleged swindle in relation to the sale of Port Snelling. He was again elected in 1859, and again in 1861. He took his seat, but made no secret of his sympathy with the Rebellion. He finally took his seat in Congress to coöperate with the Rebels, and was ignominiously expelled. He served in the Rebel Senate, and remained there until the overthrow of the Confederacy. Since that time he has busily employed himself in efforts to restore the peace Democrats to the ascendancy in Kentucky. His death deprives the Rebel party of that State of one of its most adroit and useful members.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The American Institute held its monthly meeting for October last evening. The attendance was good, Horson Greeley, the Prezident, presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the Prezident rose and said that it was the instantion of the Institute to bold a fair without fail, with or without accommodations, another year, and that even if they should be compelled to erect a tent in some open lot it saould by no means be again omitted. [A voice—"We shall lose money, Mr. Greeley."] "No matter, we shall hold the fair." The Prezident's remarks elicited enthusinatic applause. A long and fruitess discussion caused as to whether the bylaw of the society did or did not probibit other than medal premisms; and the question was raised and debated with great armestness whether the late fruit and floral exhibition was or was not the regular yearly Fall exhibition. After a sharp discussion the motion to lay the matter upon the table was successfully earlied. Society then held an interesting and animated seedon. Several inventions were exhibited and their various advanages explained. Among them were a patent fruit ladder which an be adjusted to any hight; and upon hilly as well as level grand; and transformed into a single ladder, of superior strength. Dr. Purlmly exhibited some fire proof mittens imported from sohemia with which he affirmed one might handle a read hot encoders with which he affirmed one might handle a feel hot exceeding the superior strength. Dr. Purlmly exhibited was the Halsted Fael. Mr. Leeter des-shed its virtues at longth to an attentive and appreciative natures. It was composed of post, anthracite coal dust, coal far, ignum and petroleum. In its power to create steam with greate, rapidity; in the small waste of ashes; in its great compactness, a to bulk; in its increased it would be much cheaper, the cost helps but \$1.50 to \$2 per in the possession of a peat bed should not a able to make it almed. Experiments were about to be made to cove the practicability of using this enoughlished he anche cheaper, the cost helps but \$1.50 to \$2 for October last evening. The attendance was good, Horace Greeley, the President, presiding. After the reading of the

"DRUID" AGAIN HEARD FROM.

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From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It will be remembered that, throughout a portion of the period the way lasted, the columns of The Ness-York World were used to injure the cause for which the army fought, by a Baltimore correspondent, who signed to his communications the name of "Druid. When the Rebel sympathies of this writer became slightly loo emphatic for The World to stand—or rather when the Democratic party received the severe rebuke administered to it. by the loyal spirit of the Empire State in 1864—19 Druin's had to transfer the emanations of his venemous pen to the more congenial medium of The Dadly Ness. "Druid" was a man named C. C. Flint, and when, with the surrender of Lee, his occupation as a correspondent was gone, he established in Norfolk, Va. a net'spaper that vallowed in the worst kind of Copperhead elime, selled The Old Dominion. This valuable ally to the "Confedercey" somehow or other obtained the situation of Chief Accountant to the Paymaster of the Portamouth Navy-Yard. His appointment was a remarkable, though searnely martnessed case, by those who knew him, of misphesed confidence. A few weeks ago he quietly absounded thing with him some \$12.600 or \$15.000, and somebody also a wide. He covered its tracks so well ins to escape discovery and suppured on the present time. "Druid," or Fiint, is evidently a hard case.

AGRICUL TURAL.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866.

The State Fair held here has been a great success, upward of 1,000 entries having been made and fully 5,000 peeple being present. The show of blooded horses, eattle, sheep and hogs was equal to any in the country. Cashmere goats were exhibited, and a full-blooded Devon cow, imported by Old John Brown. They were a great attraction.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Thursday, Oct 4, 1866. This is the third day of the horse fair. It was a great success. Seven thousand people were in attendance. Free Press Boh won the three-mile race. Harper took the first heat in 5:52, but in the second split his hoof, and was distanced. The display of horses of all classes was excellent. Dexter and Patchen will trot to-morrow.

THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 4.—The Indiana State Fair has been in progress during the week. Owing to the late well weather the display was not as fine as at former fairs. The show of sheep, however, was very fine, and the mechanical department and fine arts were fully represented. The crowd in attendance to-day was immensely large—estimated at 25,000.

grand success.

Great preparations are being made for the rece
the Southern loyalists.

Markets are generally unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The Carro and Fulton Railroad was sold by Gov. Fletcher at Charleston, Mo., on the latinst to satisfy the claims of the State, and was purchased by Judge Rankin, the representative of the State, for \$257,500.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

PACIFIC COAST.

forma Hundred Battalion.

The Coroner's inquest held over the victims of the explosion on the steamer Julia returned the usual verdict—
Nobody to blame."

The steamer Golden City brings 259,000 Mexican dollars and 1,200 sacks of prime Wheat were sold yesterday at \$1 60per 100 fb—an extreme figure.

Queen Emma was accompanied on her excursion yesterday by Gen. Halleck, Gov. Lowe, Surveyor Shannen, and other dignitaries, both civil and military. Salutes were fired at Point San Jose, and an exhibition of shell practice given at Fort Point.

A Carson, Nevada, dispatch says there was no nomina-

\$1 60 per 100 pounds. Rio coffee is quoted at 23 jc.
Mining shares are flat. Empire Mill, \$70; Chollar Potosi, \$116; Imperial, \$33; Yellow Jacket, \$735; Logal
Tenders, 70.

MONTANA.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF GOLD.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF GOLD.

The steamer Jenny Brown, from Montana, arrived at St. Joseph on Tuesday, with about \$1,000,000 in gold dust on freight and in the hands of the passengers.

Yesterday the steamer Lulaia arrived at the same place with a million and a half in treasure, beside a large amount in the hands of the passengers.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

[By Telegraph.]

[By Telegraph.]

The President has appointed Mr. Fitnam of the District of Columbia Consul at the Island of St. Helena. Mr. Fitnam had just returned from Canada, where he has filled two similar positions, one at Gaspe Basin, C. E., and the other at Goodrich, C. W. A. J. Stephens of Iowa has been appointed Consul at Saraia, C. W., vice Dr. Neer, removed.

The commission to M. L. Harris, Collector, Eighth District, New-York City, was issued on Wednesday.

The following changes have so far been made in the State of Maine, and others will soon follow, namely: W. G. Crosby, Collector of Castoms at Belfast; John Hanscom, Collector at Saco, and Charles P. Kimball, Surveyor at Portland.

The President has made the following appointments: Albert G. Lawrence of Ehode Island, United States Minister Resident at Costa Rica; Madison E. Hollister of Illinois, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres; Charles Dougherty of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Loadonderry. Morgan L. Smith, Missouri, has been appointed Consul at Honnoluiu.

The President has made the following appointments: Francis A. Hall, Register of the Land Office at Mosfree, La.; James F. McGuire, Receiver of Public Money, &c., at Monroe, La.; Samuel T., Williams of Maryland, U. S. Consul at Hamburg.

TRAGEDY AT COEYMAN'S HOLLOW, N. Y.

A sad tragedy occurred at Coeyman's HollLow, N. Y.

A sad tragedy occurred at Coeyman's Hollow, in this
County, to-day. A man named Judson Palmer having
choped with the daughter of Archibald Stephens, a wealthy
farmer, Stephens followed them, and meeting in the house
of a nutual friend, both drew pistols and began firing at
each other. Stephens was shot dead, and Palmer was
wounded in the head, but not so badly but that he was
able to ride off with the girl in his wagon.

FINANCIAL OPERATION.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 4.—The \$20,000 worth of Government bonds stolen from the vaults of the Hartford National Bank has been traced to the Teller of the Bank. He claims to have sold the bonds for a stranger who left them with him for the purpose. An investigation is progressing. THE CABLE LAID ACROSS THE STRAITS

OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Oct. 4.—The cable across to Straits of Northumberland, connecting New-Brunswitz-th Prince Edward's Island, was successfully laid by the amer Medway on Tuesday last.

The Med.—and Terrible then steamed immediately for England.

England.

Nasy YORK.

THE BUFFALO AND WARM-GTON RAILWAY.—THE WESTERN NEW-YORK DENTAL SSOCIATION.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday. v., 4, 1866.
The Western New-York Dental Association fie., 18 annual session here this week. The following officers: 18 annual session here this week. The following officers: 19 celected for the ensuing year: Dr. R. G. Snow, of Buffalo, President; Dr. F. French, of Rochester, Vice President; Dr. G. C. Dabell, of Buffalo, Secretary; Dr. J. E. Requa, of Rochester, Tressure. The next semi-annual meeting will be held in Rochester in May 1867.

An election for Directors of the Buffalo and Washington Railway was held here yesterday afternoon. Sixty stockholders voted, representing \$27,300 worth of stock. The weather here is very cool.

Borros, Thursday, Get. 4, 1865, A prize fight for \$200 came off at Squantum, at daylight on Wednesday morating, between George Rocke and Thomas Hussey, two young Englishmen. Rocke was de-cared the victor, after 14 rounds had been fought.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT

REBEL SECRET SOCIETIES.

a moment's notice, should a favorable opportus

officially reported in the parish of Bienville. One oli woman, 70 years of age, received 460 lashes. The following explains itself:

THE BURNING OF BRENHAM-REBELS DISARMED-THE

the debtor to the receiver, and the Judge decided that the de-fendant's pies of judgment of confiscation and payment to the receiver was a bar to the action. We understand that the de-cision met with the approbation of the entire members of the Bar, who were in attendance upon the Court—they all believing-that the decision was sustained by all the best anthorities and law writers upon that subject. We also understand that the Judge decided that the Act of 1858, dispensing with scrawfs and seals to certain written instra-ments, did not apply to judicial bonds—a very important deci-sion, especially to the officers of the country, whose duty it is to ake bonds.

REBEL-PRISON SURVIVORS.

REBEL-PRISON SURVIVORS.

CIRCULAR—To all Survivors of Rebel Prisons—Comrades: The survivors of the thousands of loyal men who were incarcerated in Southern prisons, desirous of forming a society among themselves, for the purpose of renewing and perpetuating the friendships which, were then cemented by mutal suffering, affording and to such of our number as have been rendered helpless by Rabel harbarity, and of coffecting the materials for a history, as full and accurate as possible of our imprisonment, have initiated such an organization.

A meeting of returned prisoners from a large number of States was held at Pittsburgh on the 26th of September 1866. At this meeting the "Association of Rebel-Prison Survivor" was organized by choosing Gen. A. D. Streight of Indiash, permanent President, and Vice-Presidents from each of the States represented as follows:

Col. John Bedell, Nashua, N. H.; Col. Sunuel McKee, Mt. Sterling, Ky., Capt. Frank Joceir, Boston, Mana, H. C. Sawyer, New-Jettey; Capt. L. B. Bling, Teledo, Jown; Brig-Gen. E. L. Hays, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Col. V. A. Rebisson, Hisburgh, Pa.; Gen. R. G. Northcott, Clarksburg, W. V.; Mal, Thomas G. Smith, Jackson, Ten.; Gev. Friether, St. Louis, Mc. Capt. Milton Russell, North Sa'son, Ind.; Lieut. Radelph Kost. Bridgeport, Conn.; N. C. Chapidai J. Mozon, Battle Creek, Mich.; Lieut. E. Ware, Bangor, Maline; Mg. C. E. White, Bilimere, Md.; Col. A. T. Wiecz, Omaha, Nabraska; Gen. G. W. Shartiff, Uberlin, Oho, Lieut. Col. McMackes, Paris. Edga Goonty, H.; Capt. W. H. Snowden, Alexandria, V.; Secretary, Cept. C. H. Creen.

Sgc. 2.—I. Members.—All soldiers, sailors and citizens of the United States imprisoned on account of loyalty, who remained faithful to the flag and their comrades, may become members of this Association.

2. Membership.—Any one qualified to be a member of this Association.

2. Membership.—Any one qualified to be a member of this Association.

2. Membership.—Any one qualified to be a member of this Association.

CONVENTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS

A CONVENTION OF COLORED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Colored Soldiers' and Sailors League, held at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1866, we invite all soldiers and sailors who have served in the Union army or navy during the Rebellion, and who belive that they have not received from the Government a due recognition for their services rendered her in the hour of need, and who belive that in sustaining the Union with the musket they have won their right to the bailot, to meet at Philadelphia on Jan. 8, 1867.

G. D. Johnson, Pennsylvania: Thomas R. Hawkins, Ohio; C. B. Fischer, District of Columbia; C. J. Siager, Kentucky; G. M. Arnold, Louisiana; J. K. Marshall, Illinois; P. B. Schenerder, West Virginia: L. P. Samuels, Georgia; W. R. Stokes, Maine; N. F. Pillsbury, Now-Hampshire; Lioyu Hammond, Maryland; Peter Rogers, Tennesso.

Those who are favorable to the cause, and are willing to have their names used in this call, are requested to address G. M. Arnold, No. 325 I street, Washington.

Indotsement of this movement has been received from many of the most prominent colored soldiers of the nation.

PLORENCE, ALA.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 4.—A fire at Florence, Ala., on the 30th alt., destroyed dwellings, stores, &c. Loss \$50,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—At 3:30 this afternoon after broke out at the cotton mill of P. Wetzenfeller in Manadele. Loss about \$7,000; covered by insurance.

ALBANA. Oct. 3.—The freight-house of the New-York Central Resonant at Schenectady was totally destroyed by fire this evening, to heavy with its contents. The fire was discovered soon after 5 och. and spread with great rapidity. By 10 octook the building anacountaits were a mass of ruins. There was a very large quantity of freight in the building. The loss is very heavy, and no estimate on the made at present. The origin of the fire is not known. The engine-house, carnant locomotives around the building were all saved.

CALENDAR OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, day Calendar for Friday, Oct. 5, is: New 195, 196, 197, 198, 19; 200, 201, 202, 203 and 204.